MARCH OF THE THINNED RANKS

ABOUT 2,500 VETERANS IN THE MEMORIAL DAY PARADE.

Nearly All the Exercises Carried Out Despite the Pervasive Wet-Gov. Hughes Reviews Marchers-Battleship Does Reverence Noisily-Taft at Grant's Tomb:

Unpatriotic rain put the misery into the bones of many an old fellow who turned out with his G. A. R. post yesterday to march behind ragged banners of the past copor of the dead. The heavy downpour began with a prayer just as the end of the big parade passed in front of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Eightyninth street and Riverside Drive, and no subsequent prayers, wet dirges of brass bands or the presence of Secretary Taft could exorcise the weather into a proper observance of Decoration Day.

Although the wet was insistent and

pervasive—the Weather Bureau reported that at 5 o'clock an inch and a quarter of it had fallen-nearly all of the various exercises planned for the day were carried cut without much change in schedule." The main parade of veterans and National

Guardsmen up Riverside Drive past Gov. Hughes on the reviewing stand passed off. with only preliminary sprinkles of the wrath to come. The Brooklyn G. A. R. men had their parade despite the weather. Up in The Bronx others marched to Woodlawn Cemetery, and Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R. of Brooklyn had the Secretary of War speak at Grant's Tomb, even though the Hudson below was matched by the torrents that swept through the gutters on the heights.

The squads of veterans in their blue coats and faded caps began gathering at Seventieth street and Broadway long before 9 o'clock. The lines were formed down the centre of the street and around corners on the various cross streets. National Guardsmen, Regulars, veterans and youngsters with their light wooden guns all jostling together. Commander Isidore Isaacs and Col. Levin C. Allen of the Twelfth United States Infantry from Fort Hamilton whipped the veterans and Regulars into line at the head of the column. and headed by a double line of mounted police the parade started a few minutes after 9:30 o'clock.

The route lay west through Seventysecond street to Riverside Drive, up the drive past the reviewing stand at Eightyninth street, thence on to Ninety-second street, where the marchers disbanded. Only a scant mile was this, the parades used to start at Fifty-ninth street, but some of the old fellows who will persist steadfastly in refusing to ride in carriages have to be taken care of, so this year the line of march was shorter.

At the reviewing stand on the east side of the drive directly in front of the monument stood Gov. Hughes during all the two hours and a half that the marchers were passing. With him were many of the distinguished men of the civil war, Gen. Julius Stahel, one of the few surviving Major-Generals; Gen. M. Martin Curtis, Col. John J. McCook and Gen. George B. Loud, chairman of the memorial committee of all the New York posts.

First to pass the stand were the Regulars from Fort Hamilton. The fair sized crowd that had gathered about the stand and stretched down the drive to the corner of Seventy-second street hailed the Regulars seventy-second street named the Regulars with a deferential cheer and shouted politely in recognition of the sailors from the Brooklyn navy yard. Way down the street the piping treble of fifes shrilling "Marching Through Georgia" marked the coming of the first detachment of the veterans. It was for these men, who represent the spirit of Memorial Day best, that the crowd was

saving its cheers.

Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe, in command f several companies of the National Guard with his men all stepping out nicely, came up under the dripping elms out of the mist below. Still the crowd held itself in check, for behind the last rank of the militia, draw-

for behind the last rank of the militia, drawing every minute nearer and nearer, were those shrilling fifts popping out the old war tune, behind them the old fellows.

Right at the head of the first division of G. A. R. men marched a scant dozen of Duryea's Zouaves, carrying muskets and their shredded battle flags bound about in netting. Those dozen men in their outlandish flapping trousers and fezes cocked rakishly over their ears, footing it along reguish lapping trousers and lezes cocked rak-ishly over their ears, footing it along regu-larly, with eyes watching neighbors' toes for the alignment, set the cold pulses of the crowds to jumping. The two color bearers dipped their flapping, faded remnants of colors as they passed the Governor, and then the zonaves was lad out of line and then the zouaves wheeled out of line and came to rest opposite the stand as a special guard of honor to reenforce the younger men of Squadron A sitting their horses at

After that came post after post of the veterans, some very thinned, some filled with men who kept bravely abreast of the sergeant at the left. This year most of the posts had young men, the sons of veterans, to act as color sergeants; the staves were getting too heavy for older hands. Lany of the veterans had conscious little girls marching ahead of them, their white frocks spangled with stars and their curls bound with tricolor ribbons. No prouder marched in all the parade than these little granddaughters, all showing the folks on hiverside Drive what it meant to have a granddad who wore the bronze badge

the Grand Army.
Those of the spectators who found their emotions alive even though their skirts were dripping, cloaked something which they did not like to show by cheering loudest when some of the smallest bands of veterans passed. There was the John E. Bendix Post, for instance, with eight men, and these included the only two representa-tives of George G. Meade Post, who had appeared for the parade and who did not appeared for the parade and who did not want to be conspicuous by marching alone. Then the Cameron Post, No. 72, though gavly heralded by twelve husky Scots in kilts blowing into their pipes, was only he strong. Some of the old fellows rode in carriages, and they only looked out of the windows long enough to salute the Governor when they passed him.

After all of the veterans had passed, and one of the veteran officers of the day said that there were about 2,500 in line, the

said that there were about 2,500 in line, the boys' cadet companies from various schools, Spanish-American war veterans and members of various civic bodies filed past the stand. The length grew dreary as the rain began to sift down from the low lying clouds. The bands wheezed and drums were muffled in canvas covers to protect the frames. Just before the and of the the frames. Just before the end of the parade came the much needed tonic for

the frames. Just before the end of the parade came the much needed tonic for the crowd.

Mr. Mike the Bite—for that must have been his name and de Thoid his habitat—came along alone in his carriage. He wore his plug hat with an air and his cigar had the tilt of an emperor's baton. He gazed wearily over the edge of his carriage at the crowds just as he would the night after election when he had his opponent for the leadership beaten. Mr. Bite had butted in and he dared anybody to show cause why he should not be there.

After the last of the paraders had passed the stand the Governor, his staff and the others who had been watching the marchers from the reviewing stand walked back to the steps of the monument to complete the morning's common with a brief programme of prayer and song. A choir picked from the box of the nublic schools and walked and with the box of the nublic schools and walked and with the box of the nublic schools and walked and with the box of the nublic schools and walked and with the box of the nublic schools and walked and with the box of the nublic schools and walked and with the box of the nublic schools and walked an

morning's occument to complete the morning's occumenty with a brief programme of prayer and song. A choir picked from the boys of the public schools and under the direction of Supt. Caswell was banked up behind the Governor's chair.

It was here that the prettiest sentiment of the day was put into play Just as Gen. Loud had finished his speech of introduction three veterans stepped to the halyards on the big flagpole that stands near the edge of the marble approach to the monument. Past Commander Flynn of Naval Post 516, Past Commander Maguire and Commander A. J. Gilman of the same post were they proud old chaps and proud of their service.

The choir took up the first notes of "Nearer and God to Thee" and the three old fellows

began to lower the big twenty-five foot flag to half mast. Out in the river, swinging lazily in the mist, lay the new white battle-ship North Carolina, ordered there by the Secretary of the Navy on a mission of reverence. Just as the flag began to drop down that staff by the monument the flag at the peak of the white ship fluttered down to the half pole and a dab of smoke jumped out from one of the six-pounders in the super-structure. From the height of the hill the blue lines of the sailors could be seen standing at attention. Twenty-one barking reports came up from the battleship and the reverence was finished.

Just then came the prayer that brought

reverence was finished.

Just then came the prayer that brought the rain. The Rev. Augustus E. Barnett was the one who prayed. He had not the first word out of his mouth when the lowering heavens opened and the rain came down. The Rev. Mr. Barnett prayed on undismayed, even though the raindrops were richochetting from the thin thatch of the Governor, and his new plug hat was rapidly becoming a noble ruin. At the end of the prayer the dergyman himself admitted that he believed he had been responsible for the downpour.

Such a flood was there that the address by the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, pastor of Metropolitan Temple, was cut out, and a hasty

politan Temple, was cut out, and a hasty benediction and the sounding of taps brought the exercises to a close. Veterans, choristers, and citizens various scuttled away for shelter and a hasty lunch.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the clouds were only threatening and there

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the clouds were only threatening and there was nothing but mist in the air, people began arriving at Grant's Tomb for the exercises to be held by U. S. Grant Post No. 327. Gov. Hughes, who had been expected to be present, took lunch at the Hotel Regent as the guest of the memorial committee of the New York G. A. R. and then announced that he would have to get back to Albany. Secretary Taft was the guest at luncheon at Claremont of the officers of Grant Post. Major-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and his staff, who had been parading in Brooklyn, were guests of the executive in Brooklyn, were guests of the executive committee of the Brooklyn contingent of

committee of the Brooklyn contingent of G. A. R. men at the same place.

While the notables lunched the people gathered on the east side of the tomb, where a flag draped speakers' stand had been erected. There might have been about three hundred of them when the first notes of a funeral march sounded from the drive down in the direction of Claremont. As with the prayer in the morning, those soft wood notes set up sympathetic vibrations in the clouds and it poured. The band came manfully up the hill, even though the bass tuba choked and guttered with the water in its throat, and behind the band came the members of the post on foot; with few umbrellas aloft. Umbrellas were an aggravation in the teeth of the rain; all the old soldiers were west to the skin

an aggravation in the teeth of the rain; all the old soldiers were wes to the skin before they had climbed the hill. Secretary Taft came upons a carriage together with Major-Gen, and Mrs. Grant, the officers from Governors Island and the the officers from Governors Island and the officers of the post. As soon as the carriage had deposited the Secretary he came up smiling through the mushroom field of umbrellas and took the centre plank in the color splashed speakers' stand. His high hat was streaked into as broad a smile as was his face.

"My good friends," said he, "we have been following the sprinkling cart all day, but we have not yet got it as bad as this. I am asked to announce that the exercises designed to have been held here will take place inside of the tomb and I hope you all can find a way to get in."

Members of the post said afterward that Secretary Taft had been strong for speaking out doors, rain or no rain, but that he had been prevailed upon at the last minute to yield for the sake of the old soldiers. The rush that followed threw several of the Grant Memorial Association members

the Grant Memorial Association members who were trying to stem the tide at the door into confusion and irate members of Grant Post and women of the auxiliary didn't get in.

didn't get in.

The sarcophagi in the crypt had been banked with floral pieces. There were offerings from the Chinese and Japanese Consuls in New York, a large piece sent by Meade Post, Philadelphia, and one from the Confederate Veterans Camp of New York. The cand on this latter wreath In tender memory from the conquered

to the conqueror, than whom none ever met a braver or more worthy foe." Even before the services opened in the tomb a national salute from the new scout cruiser Chester, anchored in the river below the hill, had begun. After portions of the ritual of the G. A. R. had been read Secretary Taft was introduced. He said:

There are some who think that the civil war was unnecessary, that it might have seen avoided. I cannot agree with them. The situation was one for which only such convulsion as war, dreadful as that is, could afford a complete reme dy. This day brings back to us the awful losses that were entailed and renews the fond memories of those known and unknown heroes whose devotion to duty is an ever living assurance

of the patriotism of this people.

This day should take us out of the atmosphere of self-seeking, of money making, or pleasure hunting and of peaceful sloth, that we may value again the many instances it revives of mental and physical courage, self-denial, self-restraint and self-sacrifice The day with its reminiscences assures us that the hearts of our people to-day, eager as they seem now in the search for wealth and comfort, would furnish a response to the nation's call as full, as willing and as mighty as was the response when the struggle for the nation's existence began in '61.

We are a humor loving people and our sense of the ridiculous is very keen-almost too keen; and in the mercantile and material spirit which has been rife we are prone to make light of exhortations to patriotism and the forms and symbols through which patriotism finds expression. I think we have gone too for in this direction. Patriotism is a real virtue and the forms and symbols which suggest it are proper reminders of a serious duty and keep us in touch with it as an elevating motive.

The Secretary reviewed the spirit of our national holidays and called attention to the national noincays and caned attention to the tangible marks of respect paid by Americans to their national heroes. When he came down to an appreciation of the life of Grant the Secretary surprised some of his hearers by touching upon some of the very intimate history of the man. He said:

It is true that Grant received an education

It is true that Grant received an education at West Point, but cert ainly nothing was de-veloped there in him to indicate his fitness or ability to meet great responsibilities. He did well in the Mexican War. as did other lieutenants. But in 1854 he resigned from the army because he had to. He had vielded o the weakness of a taste for strong drink and rather than be court-martialled he left

the army. He returned from Cancouver on the Pacific Coast to his family in St. Louis without money, without property—a disheartened man. He accepted from his father-in-law a loan of seventy-five acres of land upon which he constructed a house for his family, and there he carried on farming operations. His chief business seemed to be that of selling wood, of cutting and piling it in the back yards of the well to do people of St. Louis.

The speaker traced the further colorless career of Grant up to the time of the outbreak of the war. Of his services in the war the Secretary had this to say:

From the time he took command until the surrender at Appomattox his life was one continued, well directed, well planned effort to suppress the Rebellion. From that time on his constant quest was to find the enemy and fight him. It was Grant who finally sub-dued the Revellon.

Secretary Taft closed with a glowing eulogy of Grant's capacity as a commander and his qualities as one of the most persona-

ellogy of Grant's capacity as a commander and his qualities as one of the most personable of men.

The G. A. R. ended the day with exercises in Carnegie Hall last night. The hall was only about half filled. Gov. Hughes had promised to attend and make a speech, but he was obliged to leave for Albany after the exercises in the afternoon.

Gen. George B. Loud, chairman of the memorial committee of the G. A. R., presided. He had some warm praise for the courage of American women who were, he declared, the real sufferers in the civil war. The Rev. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, delivered a brief address and the rest of the evening was devoted to songs, recitations and music. The Sixty-ninth Regiment band was on hasd, and a calso were the Montaul Ladies and the Metropolitan quartets. J. Lee lo Gossin and Mrs. Hardin Bornley enterplant the veterans with recitations.

ander C. Knox delivered the Memorial Day address on Gettysburg battlefield to-day. He spoke at length of the principles for which the civil war was fought and discussed problems that confront the American people to-day, referring specially to the conservation of the rights of the States. He said in part:

"Man proposes but God disposes," and His dispositions are controlled by His own mutable and inexorable laws and inscrutable purposes.

And so at the battle of Waterloo Napoleon on the one side in opposition to the incorruptible and supreme equity must go down before the great ethical law, which destroyed him because by his ambition and his power he was disturbing the equilibrium of the moral world. Napoleon and the despotic empire were crushed to liberalize monarchy the counter revolution which followed Wa-

Just such a crisis forty-four years ago field, and it was just as inevitable and necessary as Waterloo.

To-day we survey this field and see with clarified vision all that its tragedles meant. We see the Union saved, the nation established upon the immovable rock of freedom, Splendid and terrible were the concomitants of the mighty struggle. They were fit ac-cessories to the stupendous issues involved. The pomp, the glory and tragedy of war do critical period in a nation's history. Liberty and justice may survive or perish amid the scenes of peace as well as those of war. Elernal vigilance to maintain a nation's in-stitutions is quite as important and necessary as martial valor in establishing them upon firm foundations.

It may seem at times that the overthrow of some particularly vicious manifestation of evil threatening the national life marks the ultimate victory. This is not true. The conflict never ends. It is going on now. We are in the ranks, and shadowy hosts and forces are contending all about us. On one side or the other of these bloodless battles all of us must be. We are either supinely submitting to or courageously combating insidious assaults upon our national life. Armageddon is a present fight which will be waged until the end of this world and then will culminate. Athens and Greece won the giories of Salamis and Marathon and perished miserably and enslaved because Hellenism no longer meant vigilance, patriotism and

It may be said with truth that for a nation the dangers of peace may be worse than the dangers of war, and this is peculiarly true of our nation. Our governmental system has secured certain advantages which could not have been obtained without making it complex and for that reason more liable to be-come disarranged than are simple democraries and simple monarchies or autocracies

If we are to retain these advantages and plan we must jealously guard its distinctive characteristics against the natural tendency toward their elimination and a reversion to the rejected but simpler types. The simplest form of government is absolute autocracy, and it is the worst. All power is centred in one nan; his will is the supreme law, he rules with undisputed sway.

Our governmental plan was constructed so as to resemble in a way the solar system, where the finger of God spins the planets in perpetual harmony: but our system is the work ; of human wisdom and must depend upon human wisdom for its success. Sometimes a portion of the people, strong by

reason of their number or by reason of their zeal and activity and interested in the accomplishment of laudable aims, become impatient and restive under the checks and balances and boundaries which control and harmonize our system and may therefore oppose what they want through the methods they propose. Recently this tendency seems to me to have threatened seriously to disturb the just relations between the State and Federal govern-Impatient of the difficulties and delays which must attend the action of separate States in the accomplishment of their objects. some of the people have seemed to feel that by an assumption of Federal power or by ignor-

But the genius of our Constitution, the supreme equity of our form of government, the talance wheel of our system, is that each of the dual governments shall keep within its own sphere, untrammelled and uncontrolled by the other.

ing State power their aims could be speedily

Let us guard against dangerous encroachments upon this system. Let us stand courageously, persistently and eternally by our incient rights. In this way shall we show our gratitude to those who perished here and reserve the principles for which they died.

If this Union is to survive it must be maintained as constituted or as modified in the way provided by those who constituted it. is to survive it is just as necessary, now and always, that wisdom, vigilance and courage should abide in the halls of legislation, he chambers of judicial decision, the centres of executive power and with the dominating mass of the people as that the sons of the Union should have bathed with their blood hese fertile fields.

The strength and power of this nation does not rest upon the fact that it is a federa-tion of States but that it is a Union of States, based upon a Constitution formulated by the people, adopted by the people, defended and so important that we should sacrifice the very nature and glory of our system to ac-

It cost us nearly a million lives, untold nillions of treasure and unspeakable anguish to prevent the States from destroying the

Union created by the Constitution.

If unfortunately it should ever be necessary t is not to be presumed that the people would not, at equal cost, prevent the Union from only be avoided by the people themselves. and by them only, by sternly rebuking and dismissing public servants who through motives of cowardly expediency, weakness of moral or mental fibre or other cause fail to stand courageously for the maintenance in their integrity of our essential rights. Wise men establish Governments; brave men defend and die for them; weak, corrupt and

ambitious men destroy them. This Government is not seriously threat-ened by anarchy, which is the cause espoused by the wicked, malicious and envious and by ignorance and perverted degeneracy. Our peril is to be found in weak or insidious ac-quiescence by our public servants in specious demands for inroads upon the established and tried institutions of our country, sometimes made in the name of reform, sometimes

masquerading as justice. The highest and most patriotic ambition

The highest and most patriotic ambition you and I can entertain is to seek to understand the fundamental principles in American national life, and understanding them, to defend and protect them. Defend them allike against those who would narrowly restrict them and those who would destructively expand them.

The individual skirmisher out along the far flung Union line beyond this crest served the cause as well as the commander of corps or army directing aggregate movements from headquarters. And often the private soldier has saved the day and retrieved a disaster due to a commander's folly or perversity, dying an inconspicuous hero. In that spirit of vigilance and devotion let us serve in this army of the Union, which is always in the field. We may not be able to pake our service conspicuous, we can certainly make it useful.

Uttea Cotton Milis Livening.

UTICA, N. Y., May 30.—The Utica steam and Mohawk Valley cotton mills will go on a fifty hour a week schedule the coming week. The mills are now operating forty hours a week. This means a 25 per centure in employment and wages to

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Home State-Big Day To-morrow.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 80.-Water enough float parts of the Catskill Mountains down to tidewater descended from the heavens or somewhere short of there to-day in this neighborhood, and the ceremonies attending the final interment of the remains of Major-Gen. George Clinton, New York's first constitutional Governor, in this first capital of New York, were seriously interfered with. Kingston had been a hundred years, less four to be exact, endeavoring to secure the removal of Gov. Clinton's body from the national Capital to this proud if small ancient Capital of the Empire Commonwealth, not only because she wanted the honor of supplying the last resting place of the revolutionist who was so potent in her early history but because, or so local tradition says insistently, Gen. Clinton expressed the desire that his body repose in this city, where he lived and labored and where he rose to greatness before the nation called him to be Vice-President at Washington.

And when at last the Washington authorities were induced to permit the removal of the remains and the State authorities induced to supply a modest sum to provide for the expenses of the removal, after Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U.S. N., of Washington and Benjamin M. Brink of Kingston had done their utmost with the hearty support of other citizens to get the body here, Kingston and many neighboring places had determined to make the reinterment a worthy function and a great occasion in the illustrious history of the city. But the elements were too much for the citizens, and although hundreds of people stood in the rain or sat on wet chairs in discharge of their patriotic

character intended for it. The slow procession of National Guardsmen afoot and the official citizens' representation in carriages made its wet way from the river up to the First Dutch Church, a march of two or three miles, and the coffin. borne on a gun carriage, was placed in the presence of the people who had braved the storm in position for lowering into the vault churches tolled as the cortege approached, taps were sounded and volleys fired over taps were sounded and volleys fired over the coffin, and then the managers gave up the outdoor programme and the oratory was adjourned to the Court House on the steps of which Gen. Clinton had taken the oath of office as New York's first Constitutional Governor. The building has been rebuilt since that day in 1777, but a part of the original structure is still here, although descended to the lowly uses of the town jail.

The Rev. Dr. Van Slyke, pastor of the church, Chaplain Hoes, George Clinton Andrews, one of the Clinton descendants, former Governor David B. Hill and Southerland Taylor, another of the descendants, former Governor David B. Hill and Souther-land Taylor, another of the descendants, had a part in the exercises at which Lieut.— Gov. Chanler represented the State adminis-tration. The orator was Mr. Hill. Mr. Andrews formally consigned the body to the care of the consistory of the church. Gov. Hill in his address reviewed the life of Gen. Clinton and extolled him as one of the most useful of public servants. His usefulness to Ulster county, as the official programme of the Kingston celebration proudily points out, included a service of fifty-two years as county clerk, Mr. Clinton apparently not having deemed it necessary or wise to relinquish this office while en-gaged in his larger services to the young

Kingston had intended to rejoice, although Kingston had intended to rejoice, although with the aadness becoming to the occasion on this Memorial Day, and there is scarcely a building in the city, however humble, which is not decorated with the national colors, not only the flag but streamers of red, white and blue hanging above and before both private houses and business buildings as well as public offices. The flags were kept at half mast until after the funeral services, and then it had been the intention to raise them to the top and go in for the celebration of the city's 250th anniversary, but the people were too wet to go about this in the late and dreary afternoon.

Even as it was, crowds enough had assem-

Even as it was, crowds enough had assem-bled to demoralize the street car service,

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Bread Trays

KINGSTON BURIES CLINTON

and all sorts of conveyances were in demand, while gayly decorated automobiles flew up and down the streets carrying all the flags which could be attached to them.

Kingston still hopes to have its anniversary celebration under better conditions to-morrow and Monday. All the churches will recognize the occasion to-morrow, and on Monday Gov. Hughes will review a parade which is expected to be three miles long, and the Governor will afterward deliver an historical address. Afterward there is to be a spectacular representation there is to be a spectacular representation of one of the historical crises which Kingston, or as it was then known, Esopus, has survived, the storming of the first stockade which was built under the orders

with varying success.

Kingston is proud of its survival, but prouder yet of what it might have been.

"Because of its patriotism," says the programme, "Kingston was destroyed by the British in 1777 and it was largely due to that fact that it is not the capital of the United

fact that it is not the capital of the United It is to connect itself with the capital of the United States on Monday, however, when the great parade is to be started by President Roosevelt, who will give the signal from the White House.

WAS DR. WASSON PAID? Riverhead Hears He Got Money for His

Anti-Prohibition Work in the South. RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 30 .- This village would like to know whether or not the Rev. Dr. W. A. Wasson, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church here, was paid for the speeches he recently made in the antiprohibition campaign in North Carolina. It has been hinted that the bill was footed by the National Model License League. So far the Rev. Dr. Wasson has refused to discuss the subject.

Many of the pastor's flock are not in harmony with him in his views on temperance. One of them said: "Saving souls in Riverhead and taking the stump in the interests of the rumsellers in the South is too much of a Jekyll-Hyde existence for me, and I would not be surprised if the matter were brought to the attention of Bishop Burgess. In my opinion religion and rum can never mix."

The Rev. Dr. Wasson was prominent in

this village when the crusade was on against the town of Southampton remaining "dry," and the W. C. T. U. were especially bitter duties the event could not take on the

> THE CHANGING ALASKA. reatures of It Described by Counsel to the Territory's Republican Delegation.

CHICAGO, May 30.-Attorney A. R. O'Brien of Juneau, counsel to Gov. Hoggatt's delegation from Alaska to the Republican national convent represents the Tafe delegation, which he asserts was chosen by sixty out of sixtyeight members of the Alaskan convention. Speaking of conditions in Alaska, Mr.

Speaking of conditions in Alaska, Mr. O'Brien said:

"We are getting pretty well civilized and we do not go around shooting the heels of visiting tenderfeet to make them dance. The last dance hall in Alaska will go out of business when its license expires next month, and not a city in the whole district feels the need of having more than three or four policemen. Miners get all the way from \$3.50 a day at the Treadwell and Douglas mines, where they also are provided with board and rooms in steam heated and electrically lighted houses, to \$7 a day. Skilled labor in other lines gets even higher wages. Newspapers published in Alaska and supplied with a good cable service from the outside world sell for 2 bits or 25 cents; a copy and linotypers get \$10 a day wages.

SPEECH BY GOVERNOR FORT Incidental to Exercises at Seton Hall Col-

lege-Calls Stress "Bank Panie." SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 30.-Rain interfered with the exercises at Seton Hall College to-day, and the reception to Gov. John Franklin Fort was held in alumni hall instead of on the campus. The Governor was accompanied by Senator Thomas J. Hillery and Assemblyman Austen Colgate. The Rev Dr James A. Mooney, president of the college, and the Rev Dr. Michael A. McManus of the board of trustees received the gusets and escorted them to the hall, where Thomas A. Lynn of the senior class where Thomas A. Lynn of the senior class made the address of welcome. The Governor in his speech spoke of the pending financial conditions as a "bank panic," and said that if the President had not begun his "splendid crusade against worthless securities and industrial manipulation" no gone could say what the result might have been.

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Store Occupying Two Blocks Sixth Ave., 20th to 22d St., N. Y.

Our Delivery Service in New Jersey Is the Most Complete of Any New York Store

The Newest Styles in Women's Linen & Poplin Suits Smart Models for Little Money

O'Neill Building

WOMEN'S UNION LINEN SUITS-Medium length coats, circu-\$5.00 lar or pleated skirts, at

WOMEN'S STRIPED UNION LINEN SUITS-Smart and novel, tailored, at WOMEN'S ENGLISH POPLIN SUITS-Extremely well tailored and trimmed

with collars, cuffs and \$11.75 buttons of black satin, at... WOMEN'S LINEN SUITS-In solid

colors, trimmed with contrasting collars and cuffs of linen, new and effective, at......



June Sale Lingerie Waists Begins To-Morrow (Monday), June 1

It will be by far the most important Sale of Waists that has been; inaugurated this year. We have taken direct from our own stock

1,000 Lingerie Waists

and we will place them on sale at very large reductions from our usual low prices.

This is a sale that should be productive of greater f selling than any Waist sale of recent years. When you remember that the garments involved have been selected from the best and most representative collection of Waists to be found in all New York-that our Waist Department has a reputation for correct styles and good values not approached by any other house, you will appreciate the important price reductions we

have made in these dainty summer garments. Waists that were originally priced \$2.98 reduced to......\$1.98 Waists that were originally priced \$1.98, reduced \$1.38 & \$1.68 Waists that were originally priced \$1.38 and \$1.68 reduced to. 98c

Waists that were originally priced 98c. reduced to 68c Splendid Bargains in This June Sale of White

Summer Cotton Dress Fabrics 35c Fabrics at 18c Per Yard

designs, in checks, plaids and assorted size dots. Heretofore 35c. per Large Assortment of Plain White Fabrics, Suitable for Confirmation and Gradua-

14c

35c

88c

4.320 yards INDIA LINONS and PERSIAN LAWNS-40 inches wide, superfine combed yarns. Heretofore 20c. per yard, at

> Three Very Special Offerings in Dress Silks

> > \$1.25 Black Dress Taffeta, 85c

79c Black Dress Taffeta, 59c

Black Dress Taffeta-30 inches wide, superior quality, heavy weight, very bright lustre, particularly adapted for whole suits and coats. Value \$1.25 per yard, at......

Black Dress Taffeta-26 inches wide, bright, rich lustre, soft finish; a

59c splendid wearing quality. Value 79c. per yard; special at 50c Rough Shantung Pongee, 29c

We will offer special, Monday, 4,000 yards rough Shantung Pongee, good, firm quality, in shades of navy, brown, Copenhagen, garnet, rose and

natural. Value 50c. per yard; to close at Adams Building 50c Silk Pongee, 35c

A special offering of 32-inch Silk Pongee, bright and silky, shown in the popular colors, also white and black. Value 50c. per yard, at......

Dress Goods Department A most unusual offering of

White and Cream Dress Fabrics \$1.25 Values at 88c yard

Sale of Imported Black Dress Fabrics Including

FINE MESH CRISP BLACK VOILE. Splendid values at the price quoted

Dress Goods Remnants, 25c Yard

Adams Building Several hundred remnants of this season's dress fabrics—splendid variety of skirt and dress lengths (2½ to 8 yards). Special, per

yard Former prices 49c. to \$1.00 per yard.

Splendid Values in Summer Weight Union Suits For Men and Women

For Men

Pure white sheer quality Union Suitsfine cotton, Jersey fitting, sleeveless, knee length or short sleeve, \$1.00 ankle length, per suit

or short sleeve, ankle length. \$1.50 Special for Monday Only

For Women \$1.00 to \$1.50 Sample Union Suits, 69c

400 dozen direct from a large manu-facturer. Jersey fitting pure white liste thread Swiss ribbed yarns of sheer fine quality, all made low neck, sleeveless, wide umbrella legs, trimmed at knee with

Sheer quality, Jersey fitting, pure, white lisle thread Suits, sleeveless, knee length

Pure white ribbed liste thread Suits, perfect quality, sleeveless, knee 95c length. Value \$1.50 per suit, at a